FACTS ON FILE

Weekly World News Digest with Cumulative Index

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Letters in margin are to facilitate reference from future issues and index

WORLD AFFAIRS

SUMMARY. *Gen. MacArthur returned home, told Congress he believed U.S. military chiefs favored blows at Red China.*
Pres. Truman assailed GOP "confusers" who back MacArthur.
Reds reported massing big air force for Korean drive.
Schuman Plan coal-steel pool pact signed in Paris.

Other U.S. Events. *House voted draft and UMT bill.*
Pres. Truman accepted proposals for new wage board.
Senate approved RFC reorganization plan.
New materials control plan announced.
More film figures refused to tell whether they were Reds.

Died: *Ernest Bevin, Sen. Arthur H. Vandenberg.*

MacARTHUR HOMECOMING

States Case to Congress. At the climax of a hero's welcome back to the U.S. this week, Gen. of the Army Douglas MacArthur told a joint session of Congress April 19 that the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff had shared his views on "military" actions required to beat the Chinese Reds in Korea.

A Pentagon reply soon after MacArthur spoke did not deny this, but it said the Joint Chiefs indorsed MacArthur's dismissal for opposing Presidential policies.

The ousted Far Eastern commander, central figure in a new "great debate" over Truman-Acheson foreign policy, made an eloquent speech to Congress as an "old soldier" closing out his career. He summed up his convictions that:

- The Korean war must be won, not stalemated, and this requires bombing Manchuria, blockading Red China, equipping the Nationalists on Formosa to invade the Chinese mainland.
- Russia would not necessarily fight if this happened.
- Red China is an aggressor on its own. "Appeasement" of Red China would only beget "new and bloodier war."
- Formosa is essential to the U.S. defense line in the western Pacific, a matter disputed with Mr. Truman last year.
- Japan is now one of the most reliably democratic countries.
- Colonialism is dead in Asia.
- MacArthur is not a warmonger. He has long been on record that war has become useless, must be banished.

In the 5 days preceding MacArthur's speech, Mr. Truman and some of his top advisers made speeches elaborating on the President's reasons for relieving MacArthur from his posts in Tokio April 11. But Mr. Truman let it be known he welcomed a debate-to-the-finish over his action. He also approved an unstinted public welcome and Congressional hearing for MacArthur, said the general deserved them. MacArthur, his wife and 13-year-old son Arthur were given a huge sendoff from Tokio April 16, spectacular welcomes to Honolulu, San Francisco, Washington and New York later in the week.

Excerpts. From MacArthur's speech to Congress April 19:

Red China's entry into the Korean war made it necessary to do these things, although "new decisions in the diplomatic sphere" to do them "have not been forthcoming": "Neutralize the sanctuary protection given the enemy north of the Yalu . . . intensification of our economic blockade against China . . . naval blockade against the China coast . . . air reconnaissance of China's coastal area and Manchuria . . . removal of restrictions on the forces of the Republic of China on Formosa [he said they number 600,000] with logistical support to contribute to their effective operations against the Chinese mainland." He added: "For entertaining these views . . . I have been severely criticized in lay circles, principally abroad, despite my understanding that from a military standpoint the above views have been fully shared in the past by practically every military leader concerned with the Korean campaign, including our own Joint Chiefs of Staff."

Speaking "with neither rancor nor bitterness," he also made these points: "The issues are global, and so interlocked that to consider the problems of one sector [Asia or Europe] oblivious to those of another is to court disaster for the whole." Asia's "colonial era is now past." Asians now seek "friendly guidance, understanding and support, not imperious direction." With the U.S.' World War II victory "our strategic frontier then shifted to embrace the entire Pacific Ocean, which became a vast moat to protect us as long as we hold it." From the western Pacific "island chain we can dominate with sea and air power every Asiatic port from Vladivostok to Singapore." "Under no circumstances must Formosa fall under Communist control." "Japan is now abreast of many free nations" as a stable democracy.

MacArthur closed his speech as follows: "I am closing my 52 years of military service. . . . The world has turned over many times since I took the oath on the plain at West Point . . . but I still remember the refrain of one of the most popular barracks ballads of that day which proclaimed most proudly that old soldiers never die; they just fade away. And like the old soldier of that ballad, I now close my military career and just fade away, an old soldier who tried to do his duty as God gave him the light to see that duty. Goodbye."

The Congressmen, galleries and many military dignitaries and diplomats who heard his speech (no Cabinet members attended) gave him standing ovations before and afterward, applauded many times as he spoke. Later he was given an official welcome to Washington at the Washington Monument. He and his family flew to New York April 19 to be feted there next day. He did not see Mr. Truman. His speech was carried on radio & TV.

Disclaims Political Plans. MacArthur wound up a brief speech to his official welcomers in San Francisco April 18 by saying: "I have no political ambitions whatsoever. I do not intend to run for any political office, and I hope that my name will never be used in a political way. The only politics I have is contained in a simple phrase known well by all of us—God bless America."

Administration's Case. Pres. Truman, Gen. Omar N. Bradley and State Secy. Dean G. Acheson were chief spokesmen as the Administration summed up its side of the MacArthur controversy April 13-18, then gave the general the stage April 19.

The President appealed at a Democratic Party Jefferson-Jackson Day dinner in Washington April 14 for national unity in a time of "deadly peril," accused the GOP of stirring up a furore over foreign policy because: "They think if the country is confused enough, they may be able to win the next election." He said "these confusers" are guilty of these contradictions: they want powerful U.S. defenses but oppose UMT; demand that other nations resist aggression but oppose sending U.S. troops to help; demand that U.S. troops leave Korea but "urge us to wage an aggressive war against China"; say Russia will attack in Europe if U.S. troops are sent there but "are sure Russia won't come in if we carry the war to China"; want to "crush communism" and at the same time "pull back in our shell and let the rest of the world be overrun by the Reds"; are "worried because the Russians outnumber us—but they are not interested in keeping allies who can help us." The President did not mention MacArthur but took this implied dig at the general's advice: A statement "about the Chinese not coming into Korea" was made to the President "on good authority . . . I believed it." [See Vol. X, p. 391B]

Mr. Truman also said at a reception for Democrats in Washington April 15: "It doesn't make any difference what happens to me if we win the peace." On April 17 he cancelled an address he was to have made to the American Society of Newspaper Editors in Washington April 19 so as not to "detract" from "Gen. MacArthur's day" in the capital. [See p. 114B, N]

Gen. Bradley, Chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, told the Natl. Assn. of Radio & TV Broadcasters convention in Chicago April 17: "There is no early end in sight to the Korean war" but "any recommended course of action which would enlarge the present war [as advocated by MacArthur] is contrary to our best interests, and by jeopardizing world peace, ultimately would threaten our security." [See p. 59B]

State Secy. Acheson, addressing the Editors in Washington April 18, defended the policy of trying to keep the Korean war in Korea and end it there so as not to "fall into the trap of seeming to choose" to expand that war, thus giving the Kremlin an excuse for blaming the U.S. if world war broke out. He criticized "impatient or discouraged people" who believe it is "futile" to try to prevent a world war and think "all our effort should be directed toward fighting it." He said it would be a "fatal error" to try to deal separately with the issues of Asia and Europe. He said U.S. Govt. policy toward the Far East embraces (1) plans just announced by Pres. Truman for a Pacific defense alliance similar to the Atlantic pact, (2) economic and military aid to non-Communist countries in Asia to "strengthen their newly found freedom," (3) limiting the Korean war. [See pp. 113J, 97H]

Pacific Pact Plan. The President announced April 18 that the U.S., Australia and New Zealand were discussing a treaty, modeled on the Atlantic pact, to "make ever stronger the position of the free world in the Pacific Ocean area." He said discussions also were under way with Japan for an arrangement implementing Japan's "expressed desire for a post-treaty security arrangement" whereby U.S. armed forces "might on a provisional basis remain in and about Japan." [See pp. 123M, 106E, 58N; Vol. X, 73C]

Preliminaries to Return. Republicans in Congress toned down attacks on Mr. Truman pending MacArthur's return, but Sen. Harry P. Cain (R., Wash.) introduced in the Senate April 17 alternate resolutions to (1) declare war on Red China or (2) pull U.S. forces out of Korea. GOP leaders shied from backing either. Rep. Albert Gore (D., Tenn.) proposed April 16 that the U.S. use atomic weapons to make a strip of territory across Korea between Red and UN lines radioactive and "dehumanized" in order to halt the Korean fighting.

Trip Home. MacArthur's trip from Tokio to Washington April 16-19 was a series of triumphant sendoffs and welcomes in Tokio, Honolulu, San Francisco and Washington. Highlights:

Tokio—As MacArthur prepared to leave next day, Emperor Hirohito discarded protocol, drove to the U.S. Embassy and spent 45 minutes in a final talk with MacArthur April 15. The Japanese Diet passed resolutions and dispatched letters to the general expressing its gratitude for the way he had treated the country. At Haneda airport early April 16 MacArthur found Gen. Ridgway, Premier Shigeru Yoshida and leaders of the Japanese Parliament, U.S. Army, Navy and Marine honor guards and 230,000 other persons assembled to give him and his family a sendoff. His private Constellation *Bataan*—its name changed from SCAP (for Supreme Commander, Allied Powers)—took off for Honolulu April 16, Tokio time. [See Vol. V, p. 284B]

Honolulu—180,000 persons saw MacArthur as he rode through the city April 16, presented a wreath at the Natl. Memorial Cemetery of the Pacific for war dead and received an honorary Doctor of Civil Laws degree at the U. of Hawaii.

San Francisco—After their arrival late April 17, when thousands gave them an informal reception at San Francisco Intl. Airport and along roads into the city, the MacArthurs were treated to a huge official welcome in San Francisco April 18. It was young Arthur's first sight of the continental U.S., his parents' first in 14 years. 500,000 saw the parade and City Hall ceremonies April 18 which the general climaxed with his remarks disclaiming political ambition. [See p. 121H]

Washington—Defense Secy. George C. Marshal, only 5-star general who outranks MacArthur; the Joint Chiefs of Staff (Gens. Bradley, Collins and Vandenberg, Adm. Sherman); Congressional leaders, including Rep. Joseph W. Martin (R., Mass.), to whom MacArthur wrote the letter that led to his dismissal [see pp. 113J, 105E], and Gen. Jonathan M. Wainwright, his old comrade on Bataan and Corregidor, were among 12,000 persons who greeted MacArthur when his plane landed at Washington Natl. Airport early April 19 from San Francisco. Pres. Truman was criticized for sending his controversial military aide, Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan [see pp. 93D, 60K], as White House member of the welcoming delegation.

More Reaction. Public opinion on the Truman-MacArthur dispute was less one-sidedly pro-MacArthur this week. The White House said April 16 its mail and telegrams, 3-1 against Mr. Truman at first, were now 3-2 against him. [See p. 114J]

First Moscow reaction, in the *Literary Gazette* April 12, was that MacArthur's ouster revealed "confusion in the camp of American instigators of war." Moscow *Pravda* said April 18 that U.S. leaders were "trying to shift upon MacArthur" the blame for failure of a policy encouraged by "U.S. ruling circles."

The leftist U.S. Progressive Party said in a statement April 16: "The American people forced the removal of MacArthur, so they must now force the return of our troops." [See p. 115F]

THE GENERALS

GEN. OF THE ARMY DOUGLAS MacARTHUR, 71, has won greatest fame during 2d of 2 "active" careers in U.S. Army. Once a prodigy among generals and holder of several "youngest" distinctions, he was recalled from retirement in mid-1941 to lead U.S. forces in Philippines, has lived to become first foreign commander of Japan, first commander of a UN Army. Biographical highlights:

Birth, Education—Born Jan. 26, 1880 at Little Rock (Ark.) Barracks. Son of Lt. Gen. Arthur & Mary Pinkney (Hardy) MacArthur. Father was Civil War hero, holder of Congressional Medal of Honor. Grandfather Arthur, native of Scotland, was once Democratic lieutenant-governor of Wisconsin. Mary Pinkney MacArthur was a North Carolinian. Since his youth Douglas MacArthur's legal residence has been Plankington House, a Milwaukee hotel.

Douglas attended West Texas Military Academy, graduated from West Point 1903 at head of class; 4-year scholastic average of 98.14 still tops West Point records. During West Point years his father, military governor of Philippines, lost much-publicized controversy with William Howard Taft over establishing civilian rule in Philippines, where Taft became first civilian governor-general 1901. 2 years later Douglas avoided shaking hands with then-War Secy. Taft when latter handed out his West Point diploma. In 1907 Taft, still War Secy., passed over Gen. Arthur MacArthur in picking new Army Chief of Staff. (Taft eventually became U.S. President. His son, Sen. Robert A. Taft, may vie with MacArthur for GOP Presidential nomination.)

Early Career—Douglas MacArthur first went to Far East as 2d lieutenant of infantry in Philippines 1903, first under fire in skirmishes with hostile Moros. To Japan 1905 as aide to father, then U.S. military observer in Japan. Pres. Theodore Roosevelt's aide 1907. On U.S. expedition to Vera Cruz, Mexico 1914; scouted Mexican positions in disguise of Mexican "bum," once teamed with adventurous young German named Franz von Papen (later a top Nazi diplomat) to seize 3 Mexican locomotives.

World War I—Was major on Army staff when U.S. entered World War I. Conceived idea for Rainbow (42d) Division made up of Natl. Guard units, eventually became its commander 1918 and at 37 was youngest U.S. divisional commander in World War I; achieved brigadier general's rank 1918. Wounded and gassed in France March 1918. Known as "D'Artagnan of the AEF" for running division from up front and disdaining personal use of helmet, gas mask under fire.

Between Wars—West Point Supt. 1919-22 (at 39; youngest in academy's history). Fought old-line generals and modernized its training program, expanded sports, made it only service academy in world offering full collegiate education.

Despite engagement to 8 girls simultaneously during cadet days, handsome MacArthur never married until 1922; bride was wealthy Louise Cromwell Brooks, who had been Gen. John J. Pershing's official hostess. They were divorced 1929.

Sent to Philippines as U.S. commander 1922-25; Dwight D. Eisenhower was a major on his staff. Served 1925 on court-martial that convicted Gen. Billy Mitchell of insubordination for his campaign for a strong air force. Friends have said MacArthur was against penalizing Mitchell; he later put many of Mitchell's ideas into use while Army Chief of Staff. As strong advocate of sports, MacArthur was president American 1928 Olympic Com.

As Army Chief of Staff 1930-35 supervised plans for modernizing Army, also blueprinted mobilization of nation's manpower and industry as done in World War II. Best remembered, however, as Chief of Staff who used troops (under Pres. Hoover's orders) to drive 1932 veterans' Bonus Army marchers out of Washington. Was often denounced as sword-rattler while Chief of Staff for accusing Germany, Japan of plotting world war.

On request of Filipino Pres. Manuel Quezon, who once surrendered to Gen. Arthur MacArthur, Douglas MacArthur was lent to Philippines by FDR 1935 to plan buildup of Filipino forces. Became Filipino field marshal 1936. Retired from U.S. Army 1937 (at 57), concentrated on Filipino job.

Married in New York Municipal Bldg. April 3, 1937 to present wife: former Jean Marie Faircloth of Murphreesboro, Tenn., whom he met while she was touring Pacific. When they left at once for Manila, MacArthur predicted his job in Far East would "last a long time." Their son Arthur was born in Manila Feb. 21, 1938, and they never returned to U.S. mainland until this week (April 17).

World War II to Present—FDR recalled MacArthur to active Army duty July 1941 to head U.S.-Filipino forces. General gained 4-star rank Dec. 19, 1941—11 days after Pearl Harbor. Highlights since (see under "MacARTHUR, Gen. Douglas" in Facts on File Indexes for detailed references):

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Fled Corregidor, reached Australia March 1942 and vowed, "I came through and I shall return." Commanded South Pacific Allied island-hopping campaign back to Philippines, landed on Leyte Oct. 20, 1944 and declared, "I have returned." Became 5-star general Dec. 15, 1944. Restored Manila to Filipino control Feb. 27, 1945. Was preparing to lead invasion of Japan when Japanese capitulated Aug. 1945. Presided at formal Japanese surrender aboard U.S.S. Missouri in Tokio Bay Sept. 2, 1945 [see Vol. V, pp. 275J-276D]. Since then, until Pres. Truman relieved him April 11 in dispute over policy against Red China, he has directed Allied occupation of Japan, guided country's democratization, planned to return home after Japan was given a peace treaty. Also became first commander of a UN military peace-enforcement campaign when Mr. Truman named him UN commander for Korea last July. [See p. 113C for titles when relieved]

Personal—Has strong religious convictions (Episcopalian), flair for dramatic in action and oratory. Over 6 feet tall, a spry and "young" 71. Trademarks: gold-braided Army cap, corncob pipe. He refused to be entered as a GOP Presidential possibility in 1944 but let his name be presented in 1948; he got only 11 GOP convention votes. One of world's most-decorated men, holds many U.S. and foreign honors and honorary citizenship of Philippines; has received U.S. Distinguished Service Medal 5 times—last when he met with Pres. Truman on Wake Island Oct. 15, 1950. As 5-star general MacArthur is outranked only by Gen. George C. Marshall, cannot be retired rest of life regardless of whether he has Army assignment, will draw Army salary and allowances totaling $18,761 a year and be entitled to Pentagon office, personal staff of 3 officers, 5 enlisted men. [See photos pp. 113, 97]

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LT. GEN. MATTHEW BUNKER RIDGWAY, 56, MacArthur's successor [see p. 113C-D], is an infantryman who turned paratroop general in World War II and would have led airborne troops into Japan had it been necessary to invade the main Jap homeland. He was born March 3, 1895 at Ft. Monroe, Va., son of an Army colonel; graduated from West Point 1917; saw no overseas duty in World War I but was an instructor, later athletics executive at West Point during and after that war. He served between world wars in China, Nicaragua and the Philippines, was with the War Dept. War Plans Div. when World War II broke out. As 82d Infantry Div. commander he converted that force into the 82d Airborne, led it in invasions of Sicily (1943) and Normandy (1944), later commanded the 18th Airborne Corps in Europe. He has made 4 combat jumps.

He was grooming airborne troops in the Philippines for invasion of Japan when World War II ended, subsequently held these posts: Mediterranean theater commander late 1945; Gen. Eisenhower's representative on UN Military Staff Com., U.S. delegate to Inter-American Defense Board, 1946; senior U.S. Army member of UN Military Staff Com. 1947; U.S. Caribbean commander 1948. He was Army Dep. Chief of Staff for Admin. when Lt. Gen. Walton H. Walker, 8th Army commander in Korea, was killed in Dec. 1950, and MacArthur requested Ridgway as Walker's successor. He has over 30 decorations, likes to operate at the front, has been hailed for his field direction of the UN's winter comeback in Korea. He is 5 feet 10½ inches tall, weighs about 175; has a daughter, Virginia Ann, by his first wife (Margaret Wilson), a son by his present wife, the former Mary Anthony Long, whom he wed in 1947. [See Vol. X, p. 414M]

LT. GEN. JAMES A. VAN FLEET, 59, new 8th Army commander in Korea, is a native of Coytesville, N.J., classmate of Gens. Eisenhower, Bradley at West Point (1915 class). He commanded a machine-gun battalion in France in World War I. A former West Point halfback, he coached football while serving as military instructor at Florida U. between world wars. Led 8th Infantry Reg., first unit ashore on Utah Beach, in 1944 Normandy invasion; was major general commanding 90th Div. and spearheading counterattack against Germans in Battle of the Bulge before end of 1944. Headed U.S. military mission to Greece in 1948-50, had much to do with masterminding Greek civil war triumph over Red guerrillas. Has been wounded in action 3 times, holds 3 DSC and 3 DSM awards, has a son who attended West Point, 2 daughters married to Army men. [See p. 113D; Vol. X, 161D]

Ridgway to Tokio Post. Gen. Ridgway turned the 8th Army command in Korea over to Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet April 14, then flew to Tokio to assume active charge of MacArthur's former duties. Ridgway issued this statement to the Japanese: The U.S. will "press for the conclusion of a peace settlement with Japan as soon as possible. . . . It is my firm purpose to work toward the completion of the masterly task already largely accomplished under the consummate leadership and guidance of Gen. MacArthur. . . ." Japanese Premier Shigeru Yoshida promised Ridgway in a statement April 12 that Japan is "determined to continue more than ever" its cooperation with the U.S. under the new occupation commander. But Yoshida declared the memory of MacArthur's "benefactions will live forever in the hearts of the Japanese people."

Ridgway named Maj. Gen. Doyle O. Hickey as his chief of staff April 16. He had been acting staff chief to MacArthur since Gen. Edward M. Almond went to Korea as 10th Corps CG.

Rep. O. K. Armstrong (R., Mo.) said in Washington April 16 after a trip to Korea, Japan and Formosa that Ridgway and "practically every high-ranking officer" in Japan and Korea held "substantially" the same view as MacArthur on the Korean war: it cannot be completely won unless the UN attacks Manchuria. [See pp. 114H-J, 113C-D]

OTHER KOREAN DEVELOPMENTS

Korean Reds Propose Peace Parley. In messages received by the UN Gen. Assembly and Security Council presidents in New York April 16, North Korean Forgn. Min. Pak Heun Yung demanded in effect that the Big 5 (Communists representing China) hold a Korean peace conference. As translated from Russian at UN Hq., the messages denounced UN intervention and U.S. "atrocities" in Korea, but they did not require UN withdrawal from Korea in advance of peace talks. They said a resolution passed by the recent World Peace Council meeting in East Berlin [see p. 66N] should be the basis of peace in Korea. That resolution called for "a conference of all countries concerned" to work out a Korean peace, said "foreign armed forces must be withdrawn from Korea" but did not specify that they must leave before the peace talks, which Red China demanded last winter.

The U.S. April 18 called the Korean statement a "gory document" full of wild charges and lies, not a serious peace offer.

The UN Asian-Arab bloc was reported in New York April 17 to be trying to find out through India's Embassy in Peking (Peiping) whether Gen. MacArthur's dismissal improved chances for peace talks with Red China. [See pp. 115E-F, 105K, 89E-F]

Warn of Red Air Buildup. There is "unmistakable evidence" the Reds are massing an air force to give their ground troops support in Korea, Lt. Gen. George E. Stratemeyer, U.S. Far East Air Force commander, said in Tokio April 13. He reported 6 Red airfields under construction in North Korea and cited the increase in Russian-made planes, mostly MIG-15 jets, in Manchuria. He reported 2 U.S. B-29s lost and "several" damaged in the big air battle April 12. That made 6 B-29s lost to enemy action in the war. The Reds sent up 30 MIGs April 16 and 25 April 18 near Manchuria. [See p. 113H]

(Red China broadcast April 15 that 200 U.S. planes flew over the China coast opposite Formosa and strafed civilians in Foochow April 11. The U.S. denied the story, said it probably was a propaganda buildup for some new Red action.)

UN Takes Hwachon. UN troops under the new 8th Army commander, Lt. Gen. James A. Van Fleet, who took command April 14, occupied the town and dam of Hwachon, just above the 38th Parallel in central Korea, April 18-19. The Reds pulled back their lines but were still believed to be getting set for a new offensive. ROK Marines were reported April 14 to have taken nearly all of Ongjin Peninsula, just below the 38th Parallel in western Korea, and enemy positions 17 miles from Chinnampo, port of the Korean Red capital, Pyongyang. [See pp. 113H, 98B]

U.S. casualties published through April 13 totaled 60,775 (10,363 dead), the Defense Dept. said April 18. [See p. 106A]

. . . **Congressional Medal of Honor** award by Pres. Truman April 13: to Lt. Thomas J. Hudner, 26, of Fall River, Mass., Navy flier who crash-landed in enemy territory in North Korea Dec. 5 in a vain effort to rescue a squadron mate from a burning plane. He was the first Navy CMH winner of the war, also the first Korean War CMH winner to survive. [See p. 106C]

OTHER FAR EAST DEVELOPMENTS

Britain Rebuffed on Japanese Pact. Britain's bid to get Red China a voice in Japanese peace treaty negotiations was rejected by the U.S. State Dept. April 13. It said the U.S. "does not contemplate discussions with the Peiping regime regarding the Japanese peace settlement" and will continue to be "vigorously opposed" to admitting Red China to the UN. But the British Forgn. Office said April 15 it intended to keep trying to persuade the U.S. to let Red China in on Japanese treaty talks. Amb. John Foster Dulles, special Presidential envoy handling Japanese treaty negotiations, said in Tokio April 17 MacArthur's dismissal would not have any effect on efforts to make peace with Japan. Dispatched to Tokio from Washington April 13, Dulles talked with MacArthur via radio as their planes passed each other over the Pacific April 16. [See pp. 115G-H, 106D]

China. The crew of the British steamer *Edith Moller* reported in Hong Kong April 13 their ship had escaped from the Nationalist naval base on Taichau Island (between the mainland and Formosa) after a Nationalist gunboat seized it to prevent it from making a run to Red-held Shanghai with a general cargo. Lloyd's agents in Hong Kong also reported the British *Victoria Peak* was shelled April 16 while passing the Nationalist island of Lingting while en route to Canton. The 15,000-ton oil tanker *Yung Hao*, claimed by the Chinese Reds, was seized by the British in Hong Kong April 12. [See p. 115H-J; Vol. X, 228H, 155P] . . . The Nationalist Defense Ministry on Formosa said April 10 that anti-Red guerrillas in the border area of Hunan, Kweichow and Kwangsi Provinces killed 7,000 Reds and took 1,000 prisoners in recent months. A guerrilla rescue of 250 men from a Communist prison ship on the East River in Kwangtung Province was reported in Hong Kong April 6. The prisoners were said to have been sentenced to serve with the Red Army in Korea. Sources in Hong Kong said April 15 that 25 Americans,

mostly missionaries, were in jail in Red China on charges ranging from unauthorized travel to espionage. 2 priests and 3 nuns, all Americans, were reported held April 6 in Loting, near Wuchow, on charges that many Chinese children in their Loting orphanage had died from neglect. Red China reported April 6 the arrest of 3 French Jesuit priests in Tientsin as American spies. [See pp. 106K, 93N-P, 58M] . . . The 100-year-old *North China Daily News* of Shanghai, last foreign-owned newspaper in Red China, was closed down April 1 by its British proprietors (Hong Kong report April 6). [See Vol. X, p. 428G]

Japan. Allied Hq. announced paroles April 16 for 6 more Japanese war criminals held in Sugamo prison. 235 such paroles have now been issued. [See Vol. X, p. 423E-F] . . . Canada April 12 and the Chinese Nationalists on Formosa March 29 gave Japan permission to open offices in their capitals for "commercial representatives." [See Vol. X, p. 139M] . . . A provisional Central Govt. of Okinawa in which natives hold legislative, executive and judicial posts was established March 31. [See Vol. X, p. 423F] . . . Parliament voted March 29 to expel Communist MP Kanichi Kawakami of Osaka because he refused to apologize for criticizing the Allied occupation. His ouster cut Communist strength in the 466-member lower house to 25. 150 Communist Party offices were raided and several Red newspapers shut down by police throughout Japan March 23-28. Kanryu Ono, CP financial chief, was among Red leaders arrested. [See Vol. X, p. 423E] . . . The Govt. announced March 29 that Japan's population reached a record 83,525,000 in 1950. [See Vol. X, p. 139M]

Schuman Pact Signed. Foreign Ministers of 6 West European nations signed the 50-year Schuman pact pooling their combined $4 billion coal & steel resources in Paris April 18. Members: France, West Germany, Italy, Belgium, Holland and Luxembourg. Britain refused to join. **Operating machinery of the pool** consists of a 9-man High Authority; a 6-man Council of Ministers serving as a link between the Authority and member governments; a Parliament or Intl. Assembly, in which France, West Germany and Italy each have 18 seats, Belgium and the Netherlands 10 and Luxembourg 4, and a High Court of Justice. A Consultative Com. of producers, trade unionists and consumers will be established. A voting plan was adopted for the Council under which neither France nor Germany can force a measure through alone but wield a joint veto. Hailed as the most daring economic step ever attempted in Europe, the treaty must be ratified by Parliaments of member nations. [See pp. 115L, 89H]

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

THE PRESIDENT

Acheson Controls Aid. The *N.Y. Times* reported April 18 that Pres. Truman has given State Secy. Dean Acheson the major voice in deciding how to divide a prospective $10½ billion foreign aid appropriation between military and economic projects and among the principal political areas. The directive was contained in a letter from the President to Economic Cooperation Admin. William C. Foster. Mr. Truman also urged extension of the ECA beyond its present termination date. [See Vol. X, p. 185B]

Edwards Succeeds Leva. Marx Leva, 36, resigned April 12 as Asst. Defense Secretary [see Vol. X, p. 166A]. Pres. Truman appointed Daniel Kramer Edwards, 47, Mayor of Durham, S.C., to succeed him. He will handle legal & legislative matters.

Ex-Rep. John A. Carroll (D., Colo.) was named a $50-a-day Presidential consultant April 16. [See Vol. X, p. 294B]

CONGRESS

House Passes Draft Bill. A Universal Military Service & Training Bill making youths subject to 26 months' service at 18½ was passed by the House 372-44 April 13 and sent to joint conference. (The vote for—215 D., 156 R., 1 Ind.; against—37 R., 7 D.) The bill strengthens the present draft law and extends it for 3 more years. A last-minute amendment, approved 158-82, barred drafting of youths under 19 until all in the 19-26 age bracket have been called. But a recommendation to leave the lowest induction age at 19 was rejected 179-140.

An effort to write a 4 million-man limit on U.S. armed forces into the bill was defeated 126-89 (the Senate measure has such a limitation). The UMT section of the measure provides that UMT can be instituted only by another bill. [See p. 117M]

The Army April 18 cut its May draft call from 60,000 to 40,000 because of a high rate of voluntary enlistments and fewer Korean casualties than had been expected [see p. 117N]. Selective Service Dir. Lewis B. Hershey said April 17 that only 490,000 of the 8 million men in the draft pool have so far been called, roughly one out of 16. About 5,257,000 were deferred. Hershey told reporters April 15 that drafting of college men would be delayed this spring until their aptitude test scores and scholastic ratings are determined. He said most high school seniors planning to enter college in the fall can expect to finish at least their first year before they are drafted. Periodic aptitude tests will be given for men who have not yet entered college. [See p. 117M]

RFC Plan Approved. Pres. Truman's plan to reorganize the RFC won final approval April 13 when Senate opponents failed to muster the 49 votes needed to reject it. The vote was 41-33 against the plan (38 R. and Democrats Byrd, McCarran and Robertson against; 30 D. and Republicans Langer, Morse and Young for). Mr. Truman said April 17 that he would nominate W. Stuart Symington as one-man administrator of the reorganized RFC. [See pp. 83G-H, 108N, 91J-K]

GI Insurance Passed. A bill to provide free $10,000 life insurance for all armed forces personnel was passed by both houses and sent to the President April 13. It is retroactive to June 27, 1950 when the Korean fighting started. Servicemen can continue the insurance in civilian life by buying Govt. policies within 120 days after they leave service. [See p. 19M]

Tydings Files Charge vs. Butler. Ex-Sen. Millard E. Tydings (D., Md.) filed formal charges with the Senate April 5 accusing Sen. John Marshall Butler (R., Md.) of violating federal and state laws in defeating him in the Nov. 1950 election. A Senate Elections subcommittee has been investigating Tydings' charges that Butler won by such frauds as circulation of a composite photo purporting to show Tydings talking to Earl Browder, former Communist chief. [See p. 6M-N]

N.H. Atty. Gen. Gordon H. Tiffany announced April 4 that an investigation had cleared Sen. Charles W. Tobey (R., N.H.) of charges of illegalities in connection with 1950 election campaign funds [see p. 92G-H]. The Senate Elections Subcom. March 30 cleared Sen. A. S. Mike Monroney (D., Okla.) of charges of campaign illegalities last year. [See Vol. X, pp. 368J, 350A]

Rumely Convicted. Dr. Edward A. Rumely, 69, secretary of the Com. for Constitutional Govt., was convicted of contempt of Congress in Washington April 18. He had refused to tell the House Lobby Com. who financed his group. [See Vol. X, p. 386G]

LABOR

New Pay Board Proposed. Establishment of a new Wage Stabilization Board with authority to consider all labor disputes substantially affecting national defense was recommended to Pres. Truman by a 12-4 vote of his Mobilization Policy Advisory Board April 17. The 4 industry members cast the dissenting votes. They opposed extending the board's powers beyond wage issues. The public, labor and agriculture members favored the new plan. Defense Mobilization Dir. Charles E. Wilson, chairman, did not vote. The proposed new wage board would have 18 members, 6 each representing the public, management and labor. The plan is similar to one proposed last month by Economic Stabilization Admin. Eric Johnston and rejected by industry. Johnston said April 17 that such a board could not be established legally if industry objects. Mr. Truman told reporters April 18 that he will adopt the advisory board's plan. Next day he named Dr. George W. Taylor, chairman of the old War Labor Board, as temporary chairman of the new WSB. [See pp. 116J-K, 84M-N]

Film, Baseball Pay Rules. W. Willard Wirtz, executive director of the Wage Stabilization Board, exempted movie "talent" from the 10% ceiling on pay raises April 13. The WSB April 10 ruled that a pro baseball club cannot pay any player more than the highest salary it paid a single player in 1950. This made it possible to give raises to every man on a club except 1950's highest-paid player. [See pp. 118A, 68K-N]

Employment. Defense Manpower Admin. Frank P. Graham told state labor officials in Atlantic City April 16 that 3 million workers will have to switch from non-defense to defense jobs by the end of 1952. He also said that 4,100,000 more workers must

be added to the 63,100,000 now employed or in the armed forces. The Employment Security Bureau reported April 15 that state employment offices now list 50,000 unfilled jobs, many for engineers. The BLS said April 14 that non-farm employment rose from 45,400,000 Feb. 15 to 45,800,000 March 15, an increase of 3,500,000 since March 1950. Factories employed 16 million workers during Feb.-March, greatest number since World War II (June 1945). [See pp. 119F, 68P]

'Wetback' Probe Started. The House Judiciary Com. April 10 approved a "wetback" inquiry by its Immigration Subcom. headed by Rep. Francis E. Walter (D., Pa.). "Wetbacks" are migrant farm workers who enter the U.S. illegally from Mexico, frequently by wading across the Rio Grande. Immigration authorities arrested 579,000 "wetbacks" in 1950; it cost about $11 million to deport them. Gladwyn Hill reported in a series of *N.Y. Times* articles March 25-29 that: (1) more than 1,000,000 "wetbacks" enter the U.S. annually; (2) they work under conditions "tantamount to peonage" for incredibly low wages (as low as 40¢ a day) and are supplied with the crudest housing or none at all; (3) by competing with U.S. labor, they depress wage standards and working conditions and throw many U.S. farm hands out of work and on relief; (4) farmers from Texas to California reap "fabulous" profits by merciless exploitation of the "wetbacks."

Pres. Truman's Comm. on Migratory Labor proposed in its report to the White House April 7: (1) minimum wage and unemployment insurance coverage for the nation's 1,000,000 migrant farm workers, (2) a Taft-Hartley law amendment authorizing some farm workers to organize and bargain collectively, (3) a curb on importation of cheap foreign farm labor or at least priority to "citizen workers" from Puerto Rico and Hawaii, (4) a Fed. Com. on Migratory Farm Labor. [See Vol. X, p. 293N]

Southern Textile Strike. 40,000 of the South's 425,000 textile workers struck for higher pay April 2. The strikers, members of the CIO Textile Workers Union, seek a 12¢ increase in the $1.01½-an-hour minimum. [See p. 93G-J]

UAW Meets. The CIO United Auto Workers, meeting in Cleveland April 1-6, voted to raise a $15 million strike fund in 4 years and a $1½ million-a-year "citizenship fund" to help it elect political candidates friendly to labor. Walter P. Reuther was reelected to his 4th term as UAW president and his salary raised to $11,250 subject to Govt. approval. William Tourchin of the UAW's Canadian delegation was deported by immigration authorities in Detroit March 31. [See pp. 61C, 77L]

Longshoremen Meet. Withdrawal of all foreign troops from Korea was urged by the Intl. Longshoremen's & Warehousemen's union at a convention in Honolulu April 2-6. Harry R. Bridges was renominated for a 7th term as president. [See p. 84K-L]

New Store Union. A new union, the United Dept. Store Workers of America, was formed by the CIO in Washington April 16. Chairman: R. J. Thomas. [See Vol. IX, p. 30C]

Joseph A. Beirne was reelected CIO Communications Workers president in Grand Rapids, Mich. April 3. [See Vol. X, 369C]

RECENT NLRB DECISIONS

Bargaining. An employer is not automatically barred from continuing to deal with his employes' established bargaining agent just because a rival union files a petition to represent some of the workers (4-1 ruling April 4). He is barred only if the petition's "character & timeliness . . . create a real question concerning representation." The case involved the AFL Intl. Bro'hood of Electrical Workers which filed a petition to represent employes at the William Penn Broadcasting Co. (WPEN, Philadelphia) where the CIO American Communications Assn. was established.

Dismissals. An employer may dismiss a worker for suspected Communist activity or a bad job record without violating the Taft-Hartley law, according to NLRB Gen. Counsel George J. Bott who refused March 29 to issue complaints against the employers involved. [See Vol. X, p. 333L]

Building Trades. Union shop & representation elections were ordered in the construction industry by the NLRB for the first time in its 16-year history April 1. The board previously kept out of the 2 million-man industry because of the uneven nature of its employment. The representation election involved the AFL Plumbers & Steamfitters and 22 companies in the Plumbing Contractors' Assn. of Baltimore. The union shop election, which affected the same union, was ordered for 5 companies in the Plumbing Contractors' Assn. of Olean, N.Y. 8 AFL unions protested. [See Vol. IX, p. 412P]

OTHER LEGAL ACTION

Contempt Appeal. Fed. Dist. Judge Richmond B. Keech's March 1950 decision absolving John L. Lewis' United Mine Workers of contempt charges because of a strike was upheld by the U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals 2-1 (Judge Charles Fahy dissented) in Washington April 12. The Govt. had appealed but the court ruled that the case was moot because the issues had been settled. [See Vol. X, p. 92J]

COMMUNISM

Hollywood Inquiry. 7 more Hollywood figures refused to tell the House Un-American Activities Com. in Washington whether they were Communists. Appearing April 13 were actors Victor Killian and Fred Graff and writers Waldo Salt and Paul Jarrico. Appearing April 17 were actress Ann Revere and writers Harold Buchman and Sam Moore. Mrs. Meta Reis Rosenberg, story editor, admitted April 13 that she used to be a Communist but became "disenchanted" in 1945. She named Herbert Biberman as a Communist Party associate. [See p. 117K]

Md. Loyalty Oath Upheld. The Supreme Court April 12 upheld the constitutionality of the Maryland Ober law requiring loyalty oaths from candidates for state and city posts. Thelma Gerende, Progressive candidate for the Baltimore City Council, brought the action. [See Vol. X, p. 368P]

Hiskey Acquitted. Dr. Clarence Hiskey, 40, suspended Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute chemistry professor, was acquitted by Fed. Judge Burnita Shelton Matthews of contempt of Congress in Washington April 13. He had refused to answer questions by the House Un-American Activities Com. during its investigation of atomic espionage on the grounds of possible self-incrimination. [See Vol. X, p. 376E]

POLITICS

Elections. Democrat John C. Watts, 48, defeated Republican Otis C. Thomas, 55, in a special election in Kentucky's 6th Congressional Dist. April 14 to fill the House seat vacated when Rep. Thomas R. Underwood (D.) was appointed to the Senate. This restored the House party lineup to 234 D., 200 R., 1 Ind. [See p. 92A] . . . John D. Butler, 35, wartime Navy pilot, was elected Mayor of San Diego, Calif. April 17. [See Vol. X, p. 61F] . . . Ex-Mayor Frank Hague's N.J. Democratic machine lost another attempt at a comeback April 17 when Democrats supporting Jersey City Mayor John V. Kenny won all nominations in the party's primary elections for Hudson County offices. [See Vol. X, p. 350D-E] . . . Philadelphians voted April 17 to adopt a new home-rule charter. [See p. 100M; Vol. X, 385G-H]

Major's Job Abolished. The Gen. Services Admin. announced April 17 that it abolished Joe F. Major's $10,000-a-year job April 4. Major, the GSA's Congressional liaison man, was attacked in the "5 percenter" and RFC probes. He testified that Maj. Gen. Harry H. Vaughan, Pres. Truman's military aide, once got him a Govt. job. [See Vol. IX, p. 277A]

Dewey Sought to Burn Hanley Letter. Ex-Rep. W. Kingsland Macy (R., N.Y.) said in New York April 9 that Gov. Thomas E. Dewey had asked him to burn the "Hanley letter" before it was made public. Dewey confirmed this but said he wanted it destroyed because "it was not accurate." Macy denied April 10 that the letter was inaccurate and said that "every contract contained in the letter has been carried out." The letter, which played an important role in the New York elections last year, was written by then-Lt. Gov. Joe R. Hanley. In it Hanley said Dewey promised him financial aid if he ran for Senator. Hanley withdrew as gubernatorial candidate in favor of Dewey in order to make the Senate race. After Hanley's defeat, Dewey gave him a Veterans Affairs job (salary, expenses and state pension total $26,000 a year) and his son, James, a $7,350-a-year State Commerce Dept. post. [See pp. 6N-7A]

S.C. Bans Masks. A bill banning the public wearing of Ku Klux Klan masks and public cross-burning in South Carolina was signed by Gov. James F. Byrnes April 11. [See p. 56M-N]

FOREIGN AFFAIRS

GREAT BRITAIN

Budget. Chancellor of the Exchequer Hugh Gaitskell presented Britain's largest postwar budget to Parliament April 10. In it the Labor Govt. called for expenditure of £4,196,921,000 ($11,751,000,000) in the fiscal year ending March 31, 1952. £1,113,702,000 ($3,118,500,000) was to pay for the first year of the £4.7 billion 3-year rearmament program. Civil defense and stockpiling would bring the defense total up to £1.49 billion. Revenue was estimated at £4,236,400,000, the surplus at £39,479,000. Last year's figures: Revenue—£3,978,000,000; expenditures—£3,258,000,000; surplus—£720 million.

The bill for the increased spending was to be defrayed by higher taxes on incomes, profits, luxuries, amusements and gaso-

line. The new basic income tax rate was set at 47½% and was to apply on all taxable income above £250 ($700). Lower incomes would be taxed 15% on the first £50 and 27½% on the next £200. Surtaxes start at 10% on taxable income above £2,000 and rise to 50% on everything above 20,000. The present 33⅓% sales tax on autos, radios & TV sets would be doubled.

The Liberals saved the Labor Govt. from falling over a budget issue April 18 by joining with Labor in a 300-289 vote for the proposed gasoline tax rise. [See p. 109P]

U.S. Admiral Approved. Commons, by a 291-280 vote April 19, backed the Cabinet's decision to give a U.S. admiral supreme command of Western naval forces in the North Atlantic. Winston Churchill opposed this on grounds that only a British commander with authority over Britain's merchant fleet could insure safety of convoys. [See p. 66L]

Princess Elizabeth and the Duke of Edinburgh visited Pope Pius XII in the Vatican April 13 despite protests by British Protestants. [See Vol. X, p. 288L; IX, 159D] . . . **Stone of Scone,** stolen from Westminster Abbey by Scottish Nationalists last Christmas, was turned over by 3 unidentified men to ruined Arbroath Abbey in Scotland April 11. Police returned it to Westminster Abbey April 13. [See p. 109P] . . . **Royal Comm. on betting,** lotteries & gambling reported after 2 years' inquiry April 17 that gambling was "of little significance" as a cause of crime in Britain. It proposed legalizing betting shops (as in Ireland) and cash betting by mail. [See Vol. X, p. 351K]

Iran. 3 Britons and 8 Iranians were killed in anti-British riots in the big oil refinery city of Abadan April 12. Troops were forced to fire on rioting strikers, who walked out against the British-owned Anglo-Iranian Oil Co. last month. Iran blamed the company for causing the strike by cutting workers' allowances; the company said Communists were responsible. Britain said it would protect its nationals if Iran failed to do so. Parliament completed action April 17 on a vote of confidence in Premier Hussein Ala's handling of the oil crisis and his program to nationalize the $500 million company which supplies the British Navy with most of its oil. [See p. 110G]

Russia. Moscow announced April 16 the latest Soviet 5-year plan for industrial expansion has been completed. It cited these production gains over 1940 levels: 45% on iron and steel, 22% on oil, 75% for industry generally. Big gains in heavy industry were reported in the Urals and Siberia. [See pp. 103K, 45N-P]

Yugoslavia. Pres. Truman informed Congress April 16 he had granted Yugoslavia $29 million worth of raw materials and supplies (hides for shoes, wool and cotton for uniforms, possibly some machine tools, etc.), money coming from unearmarked foreign military aid funds. He said shortages of goods in Yugoslavia weaken its ability to defend itself and thereby affect "the security of the North Atlantic area." France and Yugoslavia announced a $23,121,000 trade agreement April 15 under which Yugoslavia will get machine tools, precision instruments and small arms. Britain gave the Yugoslavs an $11.2 million loan April 17 with which to buy British raw materials. [See p. 74F] . . . UN Secy. Gen. Trygve Lie, visiting Belgrade, praised Marshal Tito's "inspired courage" and resistance to foreign enemies of Yugoslavia April 14. He implied the UN would challenge an invasion of Yugoslavia when he said April 15: The UN would respond as it did in Korea "if any aggression occurred anywhere in the world." [See p. 114H]

Price Action. OPS Dir. Michael V. DiSalle predicted April 18 that as a result of price curbs and consumer resistance, prices are not likely to rise more than 2%-3% above the levels of Jan. 26. He and Eric Johnston, ESA director, had at first foreseen a 5%-6% rise [see pp. 124N, 102M, 51J]. The OPS April 5 extended its markup system of price controls to about 76,000 retail stores that sell some $7 billion worth of consumer goods a year. Items controlled under the new order include radio & TV sets, musical instruments, housewares, phonographs & records, notions, luggage, sporting goods, silverware, chinaware, glassware, watches & jewelry. Dealers must file pricing charts by April 30. [See 70K]

Other action on prices: OPS April 17 authorized wholesalers & retailers to apply for price relief if their prices were frozen below the minimums allowed by state fair trade acts. 45 states and the Dist. of Columbia have such laws. Only Texas, Vermont and Missouri do not . . . OPS April 5 authorized wool yarn & fabric manufacturers to set new ceiling prices based on their pre-Korean selling prices plus increased costs of material & labor since then. Higher prices for wool clothing were predicted . . . OPS April 6 set ceilings for wool futures at $3.53½ a lb. and for wool top futures at $4.26½. This made it possible for the N.Y. Cotton Exchange's wool futures branch to reopen. It had been closed since the Jan. 26 general "freeze." [See p. 36K-M] . . . OPS April 6 ordered a $65 a ton ceiling on sales & deliveries of tungsten concentrates. [See p. 77A] . . . RFC April 12 cut the official price of tin from $1.50½ a lb. to $1.47. [See p. 111A] . . . Agriculture Dept. resumed price support buying of butter April 1 by buying 48,640 lbs. of Grade B at 64c a lb. [See Vol. X, p. 403B] . . . A 20% rent rise for some 100,000 northern New Jersey landlords was canceled by Fed. Housing Expediter Tighe E. Woods April 6. [See p. 99K] . . . Chicago-to-California round-trip rail fares will go up as much as 10% June 1, the Western Passenger Assn. announced in Chicago April 14. New York April 12 gave the Long Island R.R. a 20% increase in commuter fares and a 12½% rise in basic one-way coach and parlor car fares. [See p. 101E] . . . CBS April 12 announced 10%-15% cuts in radio network rates effective July 1. Similar cuts were pending by NBC and ABC. [See p. 120B]

Curbs on Materials. The Defense Production Admin. April 17 announced its final steel allocation under the present allocation program. It set aside about 1,400,000 tons of finished steel for use in June on 24 special programs designed to expand output of defense-supporting and essential civilian products. 1,200,000 tons had been earmarked for 19 projects in May. Beginning July 1, steel, copper and aluminum will go under a new "controlled materials plan" announced by the Natl. Production Authority April 12. Under the new plan, producers will estimate their needs in advance, and the Govt. will allocate available supplies to defense and non-defense users. A similar system was used on a larger scale in World War II. [See p. 95H]

Rubber—Gen. Services Admin. Jess Larson told a Senate Small Business subcommittee April 12 that the GSA's plan to stockpile enough rubber for a 5-year war was nearing achievement, but he opposed demands to end rubber curbs. He said, however, that existing rubber allocations were unfair to small business. John L. Collyer, president of B. F. Goodrich Co., told the subcommittee April 3 that a "civilian crisis in rubber" can be averted "only by increasing substantially the total amount" for essential civilian output. He called the stockpile goal too high, said the present supply was "more than ample" for a full 4-year war. But Munitions Board Chrmn. John D. Small told a House Appropriations subcommittee April 8 that the stockpile does not even have "the minimum quantities to avoid outright peril." He said much greater civilian cutbacks are needed. [See p. 11J] . . . The NPA April 2 ordered no new cars to be delivered with spare tires, but officials conceded that no rubber would be saved because car buyers would pay a little more and get the extra tire elsewhere. Manufacturers, however, were ordered to divert any savings to truck and farm tires. Several car makers had already eliminated the 5th tire following a March 23 NPA order cutting tire-&-tube supplies for new autos by 25% effective April 1. A simultaneous order limited tire-&-tube inventories at all distribution levels to a 30-day supply and reduced the civilian rubber quota from the 89,500 tons a month of Jan.-March to 82,000 tons in April. The NPA Feb. 26 had ordered an additional 5,000-ton-a-month saving in natural rubber by banning its use in 100 items and reducing the amount used in 40,000 additional products. [See p. 62H]

Steel—The NPA March 29 ordered steel makers to raise their defense set-aside of heavy carbon structural steel shapes from the present 20% to 30% and of carbon steel pilings from the present 15% to 30%; they were also to reserve 5% of their output of cold rolled alloy steel strip for defense. The NPA April 3 raised June defense set-asides of some carbon steel

COMPANY EARNINGS

	Net Income 1950	Net Income 1949	Per Share 1950	Per Share 1949
Aluminum Co. of Canada	$31,087,883	$24,485,448	.....	.....
Amerada Petroleum Corp.	15,399,607	14,384,193	$9.76	$9.12
Anaconda Copper Mining Corp.	46,689,645	27,252,691	5.38	3.14
Briggs Mfg. Co.	16,583,276	13,395,568	8.51	6.88
British-American Oil Co.	10,489,975	7,879,684	2.71	2.62
Canadian Westinghouse	5,809,058	4,487,709	10.13	7.82
Chicago & N. Westn. Ry. System	5,452,258	[a]492,391	.....	.....
Consol. Mining & Smelting of Canada	41,969,861	41,588,033	12.81	12.69
Creole Petroleum Corp.	166,930,337	116,149,079	6.45	4.49
Delaware & Hudson Co.	[r]5,618,769	1,539,402	[r]10.41	2.85
Draper Corp.	5,561,470	6,428,778	4.79	5.54
East Sullivan Mines, Ltd.	6,140,147	2,718,576	1.44	.67
Food Machinery & Chemical	7,728,100	4,305,926	3.34	1.72
Ford Motor Co. of Canada	19,663,350	17,256,762	11.85	10.40
Humble Oil & Refining	129,359,991	120,479,526	7.20	6.07
Imperial Oil, Ltd.	30,460,567	25,114,545	1.12	.92
Intl. Tel. & Tel. Co.	15,557,339	4,685,877	.....	.....
Kaiser-Frazer Corp.	[a]13,260,193	[a]30,329,351	.....	.....
Kern County Land Co.	11,833,785	12,459,931	5.92	6.23
Libby, McNeil & Libby	[b]5,829,624	[c]3,317,977	[b]1.60	[c].91
Lone Star Cement Corp.	[r]10,030,292	9,807,603	[r]10.57	10.34
R. H. Macy & Co., Inc.	[d]7,843,678	[e]4,881,290	[d]4.12	[e]2.43
Pacific Western Oil Corp.	5,863,638	4,973,830	4.27	3.62
Powell River Co., Ltd.	9,206,417	7,128,585	6.85	5.30
Seaboard Oil Co.	6,106,621	5,781,347	4.99	4.71
Tide Water Associated Oil Co.	33,364,115	27,518,705	5.17	4.20
United Paramount Theatres, Inc.	12,141,667	.....	3.72	.....
Virginian Ry. Co.	6,825,256	3,640,510	4.11	1.57
Weyerhaeuser Timber Co.	32,908,595	24,633,016	5.27	3.94

[a]Loss [b]Year March 3, 1951 [c]Year Feb. 25, 1950 [d]52 weeks Jan. 27, 1951 [e]52 weeks Jan. 27, 1950 [r]Revised

products to 10%-35% from the present 5%-30% and of some alloy steel items from 25%-60% to 28%-63%. (The NPA Feb. 27 issued a special priority [the DO-97 rating] to enable factories, business establishments and public & private institutions to get necessary repair, maintenance & operating materials. It took complete control of production planning for the heavy power equipment industry March 5, requiring manufacturers of boilers, turbines, transformers and similar equipment to schedule output as directed by the Govt. effective March 15.) [See pp. 38G, 102P, 98K]

Aluminum—The NPA April 2 set aside 49 million lbs. of aluminum for maintenance & expansion of power lines during April-June. It cut 15% more from the guaranteed civilian share of aluminum March 27 by ordering producers & fabricators to accept defense orders for up to 75% of their capacity instead of the previous 60%. A ban on use of aluminum in more than 200 civilian items, scheduled to start April 1, was postponed 30 days March 30 as requested by Sen. John J. Sparkman (D., Ala.) on behalf of the Senate Small Business Com. [See p. 47G] The NPA April 6 ordered a 35% cut in aluminum caps & lids for containers of cosmetics, wines & liquors, household chemicals and certain other civilian products, but authorized unlimited supply for fluid milk, blood plasma and certain drugs.

Molybdenum—The NPA ordered rationing for molybdenum March 27. It ordered reductions in its use March 31. [See p. 38G]

Nickel—The NPA March 31 increased the list of non-defense items in which use of nickel is prohibited. [See p. 38G-H]

Platinum—The NPA March 31 banned use of platinum in many civilian products (mainly jewelry) and platinum buying for speculation or investment.

Cans—The NPA April 6 cut by 25% the supply of tin cans for about 40 "luxury" items (brushless shaving cream, hair dressings) and non-perishable foods. It cut by a further 10% the supply of cans for beer, pet foods and non-food products (previously cut 10%-15%). (The NPA March 31 barred new designs in glass containers to avoid "wasting" facilities needed to meet increased demands resulting from the cut in cans.) [See p. 38F-G]

Bismuth—The Defense Production Admin. March 9 ordered bismuth producers to accept Govt. priority orders for up to 50% of their monthly output. Bismuth producers & importers must set aside 20% of their supplies for a reserve from which the Govt. may draw. (Bismuth was reported to be one of the minerals used in the atomic bomb.) [See p. 4P]

Cotton Duck—The NPA March 31 reserved 80% of cotton duck output for defense. (It imposed strict allocation curbs on cattle hides Feb. 28 to insure supply for 25 million pairs of military shoes this year.)

NEW EXECUTIVES

Organization	Executive	Post	Date
American Cotton Mfrs. Inst.	Charles C. Hertwig of Macon, Ga.	Pres.	April 2
Brewing Corp. of America	Ian R. Dowie	Pres.	April 13
Congoleum-Nairn, Inc.	Clinton S. Lutkins	Chrmn.[1]	April 12
Crown Chemical Corp.	Walter E. Murray	Pres.	Mar. 30
Diebold, Inc.	Daniel Maggin	Chrmn.	April 2
	George H. Bockius	Pres.[2]	April 2
First Boston Corp.	George D. Woods	Chrmn.[3]	April 12
Gen. Cable Corp.	D. R. G. Palmer	Chrmn.[4]	April 17
	J. R. MacDonald	Pres.	April 17
Group Securities, Inc.	Kenneth S. Gaston	Chrmn.[4]	Feb. 27
	Herbert R. Anderson	Pres.	Feb. 27
Home Telephone Co.	Benjamin H. Cravens	Pres.	Mar. 2
Household Finance Corp.	H. E. MacDonald	Pres.	Mar. 13
Intl. Nickel Co. of Canada	Dr. John F. Thompson	Chrmn.[5]	Feb. 27
Johns-Manville Corp.	Leslie M. Cassidy	Chrmn.[4-6]	Mar. 2
	Adrain R. Fisher	Pres.	Mar. 2
Nesco, Inc.	Arthur Keating	Chrmn.[4]	April 13
	William Howlett, 34	Pres.	April 13
20th Century Fund	Adolf A. Berle Jr.[7]	Chrmn.	April 8
Valspar Corp.	Thomas A. Bruder	Chrmn.[8]	April 5
J. G. White & Co., Inc.	Dudley G. Luce	Pres.[9]	Feb. 14
RESIGNATIONS & RETIREMENTS			
Monsanto Chemical Co.	William M. Rand	Pres.[10]	April 12
N.Y. Stock Exchange	Robert P. Boylan	Chrmn.[11]	April 4
Tennessee Valley Authority	George F. Gant Jr.[12]	Gen.Mgr.	Mar. 21

[1]Succeeds Albert W. Hawkes [2]Reelected [3]Succeeds Harry M. Addinsell [4]Switches from president [5]Retains post as president; succeeds late Robert C. Stanley; see p. 56D [6]Succeeds late Lewis H. Brown; see p. 72A [7]See Vol. X, p. 282N [8]Succeeds late Thurlow J. Campbell; see p. 80B [9]Succeeds J. Dugald White [10]Effective May 1 [11]Effective May 21; Richard M. Crooks, Thompson & McKinnon partner, was nominated his successor April 9; see Vol. X, p. 151E [12]Leaves $14,000-a-year Govt. post to take $12,000 annual job developing post-graduate courses for Board of Control for Southern Regional Education; John Oliver becomes actg. TVA gen. mgr.

ARTS & SCIENCE

Death Rate Drops. The Fed. Security Agency reported April 14 that the U.S. death rate dropped from 9.9 for each 1,000 persons in 1948 to 9.7 in 1949. Heart disease and cancer accounted for half the 1,446,000 deaths. 3,700,000 babies were born but the birth rate fell off .001% to 24.1 per 1,000. Infant and maternal death rates were down—to 31 for every 1,000 births and 9 for every 10,000 births, respectively. The marriage rate declined to 10.7 per 1,000 persons, the divorce rate fell to 2.6 per 1,000. [See p. 23C-D]

Hauser Charges Dismissed. Charges that Gayelord Hauser's book *Look Younger, Live Longer* was used to mislabel a shipment of blackstrap molasses were dismissed by Fed. Dist. Judge Harold P. Burke in Rochester, N.Y. April 16. [See p. 95C]

NEW YORK THEATER

OPENED

ANGELS KISS ME. Scott Michel drama about poor boy who fights his way to success and marriage with insane but socially acceptable girl. Staged by Ramsey Burch. Presented by Trudi Michel. Cast headed by Alan Manson, Maryanna Gare, Calvin Thomas, Madeline Clive, Mary Best. April 17 at National. (0-0-8)* Closed April 18 after 2 performances.

MAKE A WISH. Musical comedy about innocent orphan girl on loose in gay Paree. Preston Sturges book (with considerable revisions by Abe Burrows, according to reports) based on Ferenc Molnar's comedy "The Good Fairy." Music & lyrics by Hugh Martin. Directed by John C. Wilson. Dances & musical ensembles staged by Gower Champion. Produced by Harry Rigby, Jule Styne & Alexander H. Cohen. Starring Nanette Fabray. Cast includes Harold Lang, Helen Gallagher, Stephen Douglass, Melville Cooper, Mary Finney. April 18 at Winter Garden. (2-6-0)*

CLOSED

NIGHT MUSIC, 9 performances, April 15. [See p. 120C]

*1st figure—favorable reviews; 2d—mixed; 3d—unfav'ble. [See pp. 71M, 23G]

NEW BOOKS

BEARS IN THE CAVIAR, by Charles W. Thayer. A diplomat in Russia and elsewhere. Catholic Book Club choice. April 18. (Lippincott, $3.50)†

CANDIES FOR THERESE, by I. A. R. Wylie. Novel of war's aftermath in French village. April 16. (Random, $3)*

THE HIGH HILLS CALLING, by Anne Miller Downes. Novel about upstate New York mill owner. April 18. (Lippincott, $3)*

I SPIED FOR STALIN, by Nora Murray. Report on Soviet secret police by an ex-Russian. April 16. (Funk, $3)†

THE INNOCENT EVE, by Robert Nathan. Fantasy about a N.Y. costume party, plot to steal A-bomb. April 16. (Knopf. $2.50)*

A KING'S STORY: The Memoirs of the Duke of Windsor. Ex-Edward VIII's life up to abdication. April 16. (Putnam, 435 pp., $4.50)† (Duke said in N.Y. April 16 he would give up the throne again, if necessary, for his Duchess, the former Wallis Warfield.) [See Vol. X, p. 36M]

PROUD NEW FLAGS, by Van Wyck Mason. Novel about Confederate Navy. A Dollar Book Club selection. April 13. (Lippincott, $3)*

STREETS OF ASKELON, by Don Tracy. A novel about Baltimore in the 1920s. April 17. (Dial, $3)*

THE WORLD'S LAST CORNER, by Theodor Plievier. Novel about mythical South American country. April 13. (Appleton-Century-Crofts, $3)*

*Fiction †Non-fiction

OBITUARIES

Merrill Bernard, 59, chief of U.S. Weather Bureau's Climatological & Hydrological Services; April 13 in Washington.

Ernest Bevin, 70, who stepped down March 9 as British Foreign Secretary; April 14 in London of heart attack.

Facts on Bevin: Leader in British trade union movement and Labor Party. Born March 9, 1881 in Winsford, Somersetshire. Orphaned at 8, he worked on a farm, as a dishwasher, streetcar conductor, mineral water salesman. Formal education ended at 11. Non-paid secy. of West of England Unemployment Union 1905-09. Labor union leader since 1911, starting as branch secy. of Dockers Union. Helped amalgamate 45 unions into single Transport & Gen. Workers Union, serving as general secy. Began building up labor newspaper Daily Herald in 1920. Chairman of Trades Union Council 1937; resigned as TUC general secy. in 1946. Labor & Natl. Service Minister in World War II coalition Cabinet (1940-45). State Secy. for Forgn. Affairs 1945-51. Represented Britain at important international conferences such as Potsdam (1945), Council of Forgn. Mins. and Peace Conf. (Paris, 1946). Signed Atlantic Pact (Washington, 1949). Lord Privy Seal since March 9, 1951. Usually well-liked by most Englishmen, he lost much popularity when he took what was considered an anti-Jewish stand on the Palestine issue. He generally supported U.S. actions against Communist expansion, but he backed recognition of the Chinese Reds and their admission to the UN and urged caution in Korea. Survived by his wife, Mrs. Florence Bevin, and by a daughter, Mrs. Sidney Wynne. His body was cremated April 18. [See Indexes to Vols. I-XI for Bevin's activities since 1941]

Wide World
BEVIN

Adolf Bolm, 67, Russian-born ballet dancer and choreographer; April 15 in Hollywood.

William L. Brann, 73, racehorse breeder-owner who owned Challedon and Gallorette; April 11 in Boynton Beach, Fla.

Alphonso Teapilo (Panama Al) Brown, 45, world bantamweight boxing champ 1929-35; April 11 in N.Y. of tuberculosis.

Sir Francis Burdett, 81, 8th Baronet Burdett of Bramcote; announced April 17 in London. His death ended a British baronetcy created in 1618. He left no heirs.

Maj. Gen. Joseph Wilson Byron, 59, wartime head of Army's Special Services Div.; death during a Caribbean cruise announced April 13. He started the Army's 8,000 post exchanges with a $71 million RFC loan. [See Index to Vol. IV]

Mme. Paul Dupuy, U.S.-born French publisher (*Le Petit Parisien, Excelsior*); announced April 13 in Paris.

Mrs. Charles Cahier, 76, former contralto, teacher of Marion Anderson and Lauritz Melchior (she discovered his tenor; he formerly sang baritone); April 15 in Manhattan Beach, Calif.

Marshal Antonio Oscar de Fragoso Carmona, 81, President of Portugal for 25 years; April 18 in Lisbon of uremia and influenza. He came to power through military coup in 1926, named Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar Premier in 1932, thereafter collaborated in Salazar's dictatorship. [See Vol. IX, p. 134M-N]

Mrs. Nora Joyce, 65, widow of the Irish novelist James Joyce; April 10 in Zurich.

Dr. Harold Vincent Milligan, 67, organist, composer, writer on musical subjects; April 12 in New York.

Edgar Reginald Nelson, 69, British sculptor; April 13, Torquay.

Bishop Charles Henry Phillips, 93, national head of Colored Methodist Episcopal Church 1902-46; April 11 in Cleveland.

Arthur Poe, 72, All-American Princeton football player at turn of century, most famous of 6 brothers who were all Princeton grid stars; retired Quaker Oats gen. mgr.; April 15 in Cedar Rapids, Ia. of heart ailment.

Adolph George (Germany) Schulz, 68, football's first roving center (U. of Mich. 1904-08), former coach at Wisconsin, Michigan, Kansas State and U. of Detroit; April 14 in Detroit.

Dr. Henry de Vere Stacpoole, 88, British novelist and poet (*The Blue Lagoon*); April 12 on the Isle of Wight.

Dr. Robert B. Taft, 51, radium expert, developer of "radium hound" (to locate lost radium); April 16 in Charleston of cancer.

Dr. George Thomas, 84, retired pres. of U. of Utah, one of West's leading educators; April 11 in Salt Lake City.

Sen. Arthur Hendrick Vandenberg, 67 (R., Mich.), GOP foreign policy leader, champion of international cooperation for world peace; April 18 in Grand Rapids, Mich. from aggravated lung and spine condition.

Facts on Vandenberg: Once a leading isolationist who opposed lend-lease prior to Pearl Harbor, Vandenberg switched dramatically in 1945 to take lead in formulating bipartisan foreign policy. Backed UN, opposition to Communist expansion, Marshall Plan and North Atlantic Treaty. As chairman of Senate Forgn. Relations Com. 1946-48 when GOP controlled Congress, played key role in steering Marshall Plan legislation through Senate, as well as legislation for financing occupation of Germany and Japan and American aid to China. Continued to fight for international cooperation and refused for a year to undergo an operation after a tumor was discovered in his spine so he could stay in Washington. Half of his left lung was removed in Oct. 1949, and in April 1950 underwent another operation for a tumor. He never fully recovered. Born in Grand Rapids March 22, 1884, son of a harness maker, he became editor of Grand Rapids Herald at 22 and held that post for 21 years. First appointed to the Senate in 1928, elected same year, then served continuously until his death. Domestically he opposed some, supported other New Deal legislation. Was considered for GOP Presidential nomination in 1940 and 1948 but lost out first to Willkie, then Dewey. First wife died in 1916, second in 1949. Son and 2 daughters survive. [See p. 5L; Indexes to Vols. I to X]

Wide World
VANDENBERG

EDUCATION & RELIGION

Education Exchange. The U.S. Advisory Comm. on Educational Exchange reported to Congress April 14 that the State Dept.'s cultural program was good but must be extended to counter Russian propaganda. It revealed these Soviet activities in North Korea prior to the June 1950 attack: The number of North Koreans enrolled in Soviet-oriented cultural societies increased from 3,700 in 1945 to more than 1,300,000 in 1949; 770,000 copies of 72 Russian books were published in North Korea during 1946-48, but in 1949 this was stepped up to over 500 books, 2 of which had 537,000 copies distributed; many Russian language classes were organized; Soviet artists, writers and other cultural representatives gave almost 70,000 lectures & concerts in North Korea in 1948 and an even greater number in 1949; hundreds of North Korean leaders went to Moscow for indoctrination in the 5 years before the fighting. [See Vol. X, p. 227A]

Foreign Students. A record 30,000-30,500 foreign students are enrolled in U.S. colleges, according to reports of the Com. on Friendly Relations Among Forgn. Students and the Institute of Intl. Education March 22 & April 8. [See p. 108L]

Colwell Quits U. of Chicago. Dr. Ernest Cadman Colwell, 50, resigned as president of the U. of Chicago April 7 to become an Emory U. visiting professor [see Vol. VII, p. 291J-K]. Dr. Lawrence A. Kimpton, 40, was appointed chancellor of the university April 12 to succeed Dr. Robert M. Hutchins. [See p. 23L-M]

SPORTS

Baseball Season Opens. The major league baseball season began April 16 as Pittsburgh won at Cincinnati, 4-3, in the first game of the Natl. League's 76th pennant race. The traditional American League (51st season) opener with the N.Y. Yankees at Washington and Pres. Truman throwing out the first ball was rained out April 16 and the game, including Mr. Truman's appearance, postponed to April 20. All clubs went into action April 17. Experts' polls favored Boston to win the AL pennant, Brooklyn or the N.Y. Giants the NL. [See Vol. X, pp. 327M, 296J]

Golf. $3,000 first section of women's Weathervane tourney, in Dallas: won April 15 by Mildred (Babe) Zaharias, 36, for $750. She scored a 66 April 15 to tie the women's national competitive record for 18 holes, shared by Grace Lenczyk and Patty Berg. [See pp. 104E, 72F-G, 32N; Vol. X, 168D]

Swimming. Natl. AAU women's indoor championships in Houston, Tex. April 13-15: Lafayette (Ind.) Swim Club won team title. Carol Pence, 21, of Purdue (Lafayette) set U.S. records of 2 mins. 45 secs. in the 200-yd. breast-stroke and 1:12.5 in the 100-yd. breast-stroke. Pat Keller McCormick of Los Angeles won both one-meter and 3-meter diving titles. [See p. 120N; Vol. X, 256F, 128H]

C.C.N.Y. quit intercollegiate football April 13. [See pp. 104D, 40B-C] . . . **Natl. dinghy sailing titles** were won in Larchmont, N.Y. April 15 by Arthur Knapp of Larchmont in the Interclub Class and Dick Sheehan of Manhasset, N.Y. in the Penguin Class. [See Vol. X, p. 128J]

MISCELLANEOUS

British Sub Lost. The British submarine *Affray* with 75 men aboard failed to reappear April 16 after submerging in the English Channel off the Isle of Wight. [See Vol. X, p. 24P]

521 Died in '44 Train Tragedy. Lawsuits filed by families of victims in Naples have revealed the details of what was probably the world's worst railroad disaster—suffocation of 521 persons on a stalled Italian train in a tunnel near Salerno March 2, 1944. Wartime censorship suppressed the news.

Fawcett Find Disputed. Brazilian explorer Orlando Vilasboas reported from the Matto Grosso jungle to Rio de Janeiro April 3 that he believed he had found the bones of Col. Percy H. Fawcett, British explorer who disappeared in 1925 with his son and a friend. Vilasboas said Indians had killed the men. He dug up a skeleton of the man he believed was Fawcett near the Rio das Mortes (River of Death). The teeth will be sent to London for identification. Dr. Vincenzo Petrullo, Colgate professor who led an expedition into the Matto Grosso in 1931, said in Hamilton, N.Y. April 5 he doubted the report.

Donora Smog Suits. The American Steel & Wire Co. settled the Donora, Pa. smog disaster suits for a reported $235,000 in Pittsburgh April 17. Some 130 suits seeking $4,643,000 were filed as a result of the 1948 disaster in which 20 persons died and 5,190 were made ill. [See Vol. IX, p. 336K]

Married. Mrs. Richarda Morrow-Tait, British world flier, and Michael Edward Townsend, her navigator, in London March 20. [See p. 56N-P] . . . World heavyweight champion Ezzard Charles and Gladys Gartrell, Dec. 30, 1949; marriage disclosed March 22 after a daughter was born Feb. 13. [See p. 80J-K] . . . Henry J. Kaiser, 68, industrialist, and Alyce Chester, 34, nurse to his wife who died March 14; in Santa Barbara, Calif., April 10. [See p. 96C] . . . Barbara Bel Geddes, 28, actress, and Windsor Lewis, 38, summer stock theater manager, in Woodale, Del. April 15, she for 2d time. [See p. 79L] . . . Arlene Dahl, 25, actress, and actor Lex Barker (Alexander Crichlow Barker Jr.), 31, film Tarzan, April 16 in New York, she for first time, he for 2d. [See Vol. X, p. 279L; IX, 360P] . . . Frances (Peaches) Heenan, 40, child-bride of Edward (Daddy) Browning a quarter century ago, and Al Kelly, heir to a Pittsburgh coffin business, marriage (her 5th) in Reno 6 weeks before revealed April 18.